WAR LETTERS.

THE PRENCH PRISONERS IN BELGIUM.

THE CAMP AT BEVERLOO-THE FIELD OF MA-NEUVERS-PRISON LIFE IN CAMP-AMUSE COS-WHAT THE PRENCH PRISONERS THINK OF THEIR LATE COMMANDERS—THE COMMISSARIAT AND MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS. [Correspondence of The London Dally News.]

Camp of Beverloo, Sept. 19 and 20 .- Wishing to see how the Prench prisoners are getting on at the camp of Beverloo, I crossed the great plain which extends from Brussels to the camp. Two hours' stoppage at Hasselt taught us only the fact that, in spite of war,

the Field of Maneuvers. It is admirably adapted to enecessary lessous of the art of war, as the and is diversified with woods, undulations, downs, quarters of the superior officers are conspicuous as so great kindness by the commandant when I called on

pleased routing swar in Engand could not be better employed cife by the autocations of the private therepolic and the business of the private therepolic and the business of the product of the private therepolic and the business of the product of the private therepolic and the private the private the moral of the camp that that of Leant-of the course of our at the private the private the private the moral of the remaining the heights offered prevention that the private the moral of the free them to describe the private the moral is flexing of the ment of the free them to discardered by Practain at the moral is flexing of the ment of the filling ment of the

In a practical way, however, the question had to be solved, and the small military punishments which it is sometimes necessary to inflict are submitted to without marmoring. The France-Tircurs, among whom there are a good many wealthy citizens of Paris, are, of course, somewhat better than the soldiers of the line. Those who have the necessary means board and iodge at the hotels and taverns, but their conduct is quite mextentionable. One of those to whom I spake told me that he was in the wholesale ink line, and represented the well-known house of her Petites Vertus at Paris. Alas it he had now to practice the great virtues of patience and resignation, and seemed to do it cheerfully enough like the rest.

sarials: "At home we got nothing; here we get sing that is necessary," they cry. The commis-cre, under the direction of M. Intendant Imer, a

who wear no uniform, as a great many fugitives who are not soldiers try, by giving themselves out as such, to share their treatment. It certainly appeared to me that among these men most had not that peculiar look which actual military service gives in all countries.

Visitors to the camp will do well to provide themselves in Brussels with permissions, as the French soldiers are still affected with the horror of spies. The commandant has, therefore, made it a rule to admit to the camp only those who have permission to visit it, and who are then accompanied by sometoody delegated for the purpose.

On the best authority I may state that what the prisoners stand most in need of are shirts and stockings. Gifts of money, to enable them to buy little extras for their mess, will be also very acceptable. All the rest is amply provided for them.

THE GERMANS LOSING SOMETHING OF THEIR

BETTER JUDGMENT-ARREST OF JOHANN JA-COBY-RUSSIAN DESIGNS. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Berlin, Sept. 21.—Berlin is having a happy and joyful time again over the diverse bulletins of the victory at Paris on the 19th, the substance whereof I sent by telegraph. The streets are througed anew with people bearing happy and smiling faces. They deem the capture of Paris as good as accomplished, and already behold their helmeted legions with victorious tread march along the bread avenues and boulevards of the beautiful city, and so the loyal people of Berlin are loud and warm in their demonstrations of joy over the new victory announced by their "hero" King, as they style him to his Queen. The fact that Paris is successfully invested, and that all its communications are cut off, seems to admit of no doubt, and if it is to fall, as it must, it had better fall soon, and his old companions in arms who entered Paris with him in 1815, to come to headquarters and share with him in the impending triumphal entry him-self at the head of the victorious and conquering hosts. Certainly he is having a surfeit of victory and glory, and there are those who begin to believe that it would have better judgment and their sense of right and justice under it, and of assuming the very zele which France has played so long, and which they themselves have so strongly and justly denounced. Germany can while the world now. What need we care for others? Such is the universal ery. If a wise and a good man among them dares to raise his voice, and utter words of wisdom and caution, as did Johann Jacobi at Königs-berg, the military power lays hold of him, and drowns his voice benind prison doors. The arrest of that un-swerving and single-minded patriot, one of the few, if not the only, consistant public man in Germany, for no other crime than raising his voice for peace, for the Republic in France, and against doing violence to the people of Alsace and Lorraine, is an act unworthy of a great Government. Germany is to be united, but not to be free, it

The rumors of estrangement between Prussia and Russia, and of the armament of the latter, are wholly unfounded. Russia remains in the attitude she has assumed from the first; she has rendered Germany great sumed from the first; she has rendered Germany great service by keeping Demmark, Sweden, and Austria too, neutral in the fight. Of course it is not to be imagined that she was entirely disinterested in the action; she expected to be rewarded in the East, and I think she will be. The treaty excluding her slips from the Black Sea will become a dead letter. Germany will be glad to aid Russia, being full of anger and indignation against England, who is declared by such important journals as the National Zeitung of this place to be a worse enemy to Germany than France, because, while the latter only furnishes the men, the former provides the army with weapons with which to wound and kill the German youth and men.

PROCLAMATION BY THE CROWN PRINCE

OF PRUSSIA. Through great victories of the armies the hope of a glorious peace has been won for the German people. On the battle-fields of France the nation has become conscious of its greatness and union, and this gain sanctified by the blood of many thousands of our warriors, we trust will keep its binding power for all future time. But to the enthusiastic outbursts and emowarriors, we trust will seep its binding power for all future time. But to the enthusiastic outbursts and emotions of these weeks have come also feelings of deep sorrow. Many of the flower of our youth, many of the leaders of our army have fallen victims of the victory, and greater still is the number of those who from wounds and excessive endurance and exertions will be imable in future to gain their livelihood by their own efforts. They, above all, and those whom the dead have left bebind them, and the living victims of the war have a claim to the gratitude of the mation. Whoever has shared the enthusiasm of this contest; whoever, from the rising up of our whole people in their might, hopes for a new happy cra of peace, and in our victories and the defeat of our foes worships a judgment of God on high, let him now prove his fidelity to the warriors of our people's army and their families. Help from the state alone, however fully it may be given, will not suffice to support the large number of invalids and their families. That help only affords what is absolutely necessary and unavoidably confined to general normal rules, and cannot attend to the need and wants of the Individual. Great efforts of voluntary help will be required this time for, huge as the successes have been, the losses of the war are enormous. In the same way in which this war has created a uniform and united German army, in which sons of all the German lands fought in rotherly emulation of invaery, the care for the invadids and helpless whom the war leaves behind must become the common business of Germany, the North and South of our Fatherland taking a like share in it. Former experience ans tangent that it does not suffice with generoous hearts to offer domations of money. Nay, not less important and more difficult is the proper distribution thereof—the kind consideration of personal circumstances, and, most important of all, the precaution that the assistance rendered shall not weaken instead of strengthen the power to earn which may still tions of these weeks have come also feelings of deep sor-

WAR MISCELLANY.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN PROTEST AGAINST THE ANNEXATION OF ALSACE AND LOR-

RAINE. The following is the most significant part of the speech for making which Dr. Johann J. Jacoby was

the speech for making which Dr. Johann J. Jacoby was arrested at Königsberg;

"The principal question which we are to'discuss is, has Prussia or Germany a right to annex Alsace and Lorraine to itself! We are told Alsace and Lorraine belonged formerly to Germany; France gained possession of them by traud and force. Now, when we have conquered the French, it is no more than right and proper that we should take heak the prize—that we should ask for the restoration of our stolen property. Gentlemen, do not be led astray by such fine-sounding words. And, even if you were to be offered all the riches of the world, do not bow down to the idol of Force. Test these fine-sounding words, and you will find that they are nothing but a clock for the old barbarian law of Right. Alsace and Lorraine, we are told, were German. Property, and must again become German. What! we ask: Have Alsace and Lorraine, then, no inhabitants, or are the dwellers in these provinces so many senseless things, of which you can push hither or thither just as you will? Have they, by war, forfeited their rights! Have they, by war, forfeited their rights! Have they become slaves, whose fate the conqueror can arbitrarily decide! Even the most zealous, the most thorough going, advocate of annexation admits that the Alsacians and Lorrainers are, body and soul, French, and wish to remain so. And, even had they as hitterly as possible offended against us, it would be still centrary to all human rights that we should by force make them Germans—that we should against their will incorporate them into Prussia or any other German State, Gentlemen, there is an old proverb, which, on account of its truth, has become a universally admitted principle of morality: 'What you would not like to be done to yourself, do not to others.' How would we—how would our National Liberals—like a victorious Pole, on the ground of right, to demand back and annex the provinces of Posen and West Prussia? And yet the very same reasons could be validly advanced in favor of such a measur

At the conclusion of this energetic speech, the meeting

"The members of the popular party, here assembled, express as their conviction that neither the declaration of war by Napoleon, nor the German leats of arms, give the conqueror a right to dispose of the political fate of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine. On the ground of the right of a nation to decide for itself, in the interests of freedom and of peace, we protest against every forcible annexation of French territory."

DR. JOHANN JACOBI. A German correspondent of The London

Telegraph writes: After he had received an excellent education in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, he returned in 1839 to his native town. Here for some years he devoted him was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Dr. Jacobi, however, is not a man to be easily repressed; he appealed against this decision to a higher court, and his appeal was successful. In 1848 he became one of the leading men of that opposition which then had so many distinguished adherents. Dr. Jacobi was not a very frequent speaker; a great and important occasion alone brought him out. But he was none the less active in organizing the popular party; and he was one of the nost feared, as he was one of the most strenuous, opponents of the Government. After the violent dissolution of the Parliament, he retired to Switzerland, that favorite asylum of political refugees. There, however, he did not remain long; for what he considered the call of honor demanded his presence in his native country. And although to obey the summons was voluntarily to run the greatest risks, Dr. Jocobi did not fiinch. Evil tongues had been busy with his reputation, and many had accured him of heing a traitor to the country he professed to love. Dr. Jacobi determined to meet his accusers face to face. So, as I have said, he returned to Germany, and was at once put upon his trial. The eyes of all Germany were, for the moment, directed on the court in which the fate of

GEN. TROCHU CONFIDENT THAT PARIS CAN

HOLD OUT TWO MONTHS. The ability of Paris to resist a siege is thus estimated by a Paris correspondent of The London Daily News, writing September 15:

News, writing September 15:

"You, in England, appear to consider it a feregone cenclusion that Paris will be unable to resist an stinck. This is by no means the opinion here among competent authorities. I know that Gen, Trochu is now very hopeful of being able to hold out for two months, and he is the very reverse of a canguine disposition. Had the German forces seen able to invest this city within ten days of the capitulation of Sedan, they would have entered it almost without firing a shot. Now, however, time has been given to the new Government to obtain men, arms, and anamunition; they have, too, considerably strengthened the fortifications. Surely an intreached camp, surrounded by solld forts, with more than 300,000 armed men within it, with sadors to handle the guns, with no lack of provisions, with a good General at their head, and everything that art can desire to tend the wounded, ought to be able to resist 300,000 assailants. The southern earthworks of sebastopol protected the northern portion of the town oven from bombardment, and why are we to suppose that the forts and the long walls round Paris will not do the same for her! The Provincial Mobiles who crowd the streets have now had almost three weeks' hard drilling. They are not boys, but men in the flower of their age. After a few engagements before the forts, they will make as good solders as the peasants of Bavaria or of Pomerania. It is felt that if the city can only hold out for six weeks, the approach of Winter and the uncertainty of their communications will oblige the Prussians to raise the siege, and then that they will be ready to conclude peace on honorable terms. Surely the gain is worth the risk, and the French are right not to submit to the dismemberment of their country before they have played this last card. If our army had been defeated, and if a French army were camped before London, I hardly think that we should agree to cede Ireland to the victors as a condition of peace. It must be borne in mind that France is not exhausted no

MARSHAL MARMONT ON THE DEFENSES OF PARIS.

MARSHAL MARMONT ON THE DEFENSES OF PARIS.

Marshal Marmont, who in 1814 coöperated with Napoleon in the brilliant series of battles by which the advance of the Allies on Paris was sought to be stayed, and who subsequently surrendered that city, speake as follows on the defensive works of Paris in his remarkable work on Military Institutions:

Paris has done an immense deal for the power, the glory, and the fame of France. But her capital makes her pay dearly for these advantages, by the weight with which it croshes her when it falls. Now interests which affect the entire kingdom and compromise its very existence cannot be abandoned to the fate of two or three battles; either the Frontier must be extended, or the daugers to which it is exposed by the approach of an enemy must be diminished; and there was no other mode of doing this save by preparing an impregnable asylum to the French armies, unfortunate and beaten, who should meet under its walls.

Whatever may be the consequences of the most disastrous campaign, the scattered remnants of the army will always amount to 80,000 or 100,000 men, and, supported by regularly constructed forts, those 80,000 men would be umassailable. With the reserves which Paris contains, such as artisans of all sorts, population, riches of all kinds, material of all description, and with the aid of neighboring departments, the different services of the army would soon be filled up and the losses repaired, and in less than a month an army of 300,000 men, well equipped, and with removated courage, would be able to march against the enemy. What force would not the enemy require to resist 1 If he divide, he will be weak everywhere, and easily destroyed; if he remain together in order to resist and fight, how will he live! And what would be his fate after the slightest check?

If, then, the enemy has advanced as far as Paris, the best thing he can do is to take himself off before the reorganized French army can go out to meet him; and he should hasten to carry the war into the provinces,

cavalry brigade.

Fifh Army Corps—Division-Gen, Geze; Gen, de l'Abadie d'Agdrin, commanding Second Division; Brig. Gen. Abbatueck, commanding Second Division; De Marzieres Chief of Staff; Brig.-Gens, Saurin and Baron Nicolas

Nicolas.

Stenth Corps.—Division-Gen. Felix Deusy, commanding Corps; Gen. Renson, Chief of Staff; Gen. Lonis Dontrelaine; Brig. Gen. Do St. Hilaire, commanding First Division; Gen. Lieberd, commanding Second Division; Gen. Lieberd, commanding Second Division; Gen. Baron Amell, commanding cavairy, and Brig. Gens. De la Bastide and De Liegard.

Twelfth Corps.—Gen. Lebrun, commanding Corps; Brig. Gen. Grandchamp, commanding First Division; Gen. Lacretelle, Second

Theelith Corps.—Gen. Lebrum, commanding Corps; Brig. Gen. Grealey, Chilef of Staff. Gen. Grandchamp, commanding First Division; Gen. Lacreteile, Second Division; Gen. De Vassolgne, Third Division; Gen. De Vassolgne, Third Division; Gen. D'Ouvrier de Villegly, commanding artillery; Division; Gen. Bucape; Brig. Gens. Cambriels, Marquiseau, Reboul, Cadurt, Labaske, and Bertrand. Gen. Wimffpen, with his Staff, is not included, because he was necorded the privilege to leave before the surrender was consummated, and Marshal MacMahon is not mentioned, because he, when the expitulation took place, by wounded in a village near Sedas.

The actual number of prisoners from each Corps is as follows: First Corps, 32,400; Fifth Corps, 11,100; Seventh Corps, 16.18; Twellth Corps, 25,309.

Corps, 15,61s; Twelith Corps, 25,309. MARSEILLES AND THE AMERICAN RECOG-NITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

SPEECHES OF M. ESQUIROS AND CONSUL PRICE. M. Esquiros, the eminent French Deputy and Prefect of Marseilles, accompanied by a large num-ber of citizens, recently called on Consul Price to thank him for the recognition of the French Republic by the United States. M. Esquiros spoke as follows:

Monsieur Le Consul: Permit as to be the interpreters of the people of Marseilles, in asking you to communicate to your Government the assurance of our warm sympathies. In the last century we sent Geal Lafayette and our generous soldiers to the aid of the liberty of the new world. Your independence was the Aurora of the French Revolution. We know that your citizens have not forgotten the lively interest which France then took in the success of the American cause. But we do not come here to recall that service. France, temperarily defeated, does not invoke the protection of any foreign nation. She will save herself. We come simply to say that the usbie words of your President, Gen. Grant, have thrilled our hearts.

The triumph of the starry flag of the Union was saluted with enthusiasm by all truly French hearts.

**Until now France and the United States were only connected by telegraphic cables and commercial relations. Between you and us, there was the barrier of political institutions. To-day, that barrier is lowered. We propose henceforth to unite the two peoples from one extremity of the Atlantic to the other by a link more solid, more moral, and raore indissoluble, than all the discoveries of science, and all the progress of trade and industry: that link is Liberty.

The young French Republic opens her arms to the American Republic. Democracy knows neither geographical limits, distance, nor intervening oceans; she only recognizes as the Republic of the two worlds—the fraternity of peoples.

only recognizes as the Republi fraternity of peoples. Col. Price replied as follows:

COLUMN OF MARSHLES: Eirebly thank you. I ex-press myself imperfectly in French, but in affirming the rights of peoples all language is understood. Espublican France has become a worthy sister of the American Republic. The United States have acknowledged the

ans you la belle France.
You have the land free-labor free. Guard well these inquests. g you in the name of the American Republic, Thanking you in the name of the american reach ite I wish the triumph and perpetuity of the French ite

Our correspondent "Azamat-Batuk," says

The Pall Mall Gazette of Sept. 22, writing from Balan a

few days ago, said : bundred of applications from English laddes for work in the ambulances, and to all of them he had telegraphed the same stereotyped answer—that if they were prepared to attend to naked human bodies, they should come at this has been only one among many similar cases?"

HOW THE PRUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS ARE MAINTAINED.

The special correspondent of The London Times, at the Crown Prince's headquarters, writes September 18:
"A thing which causes astonishment to me is the perfect impunity with which the Prussian communications have impunity with which the Prussian communications have been preserved. Their military administration is most vigorous, and its apparent severity prevents bloodshed, and secures their long lines against attack. It is 'Death' to have arms coacculed or retained in any house. It is 'Death' to cut a telegraph wire or to destroy haything used for the service of the army. What can a disarmed population, however hostile and venturesome, attempt against even small bodies of armed men who always move with caution, and against treops who do not make night marches unless in large bodies! The Prussian cavalry are everywhere. There is no neglect, no inscreamer; nothing is taken on trust. Enter a small village in the center of a district which is full of troops on all sides, and you see two sentrics posted on the road, and two sentries further on at the exit; and on every road or lane, out or in, the same precautions are observed. The people in the towns and villages are aghast. Everywhere Prussians."

THE BATTLE OF COURCELLES. The special correspondent of the London

Times with the army before Metz, writes, Sept. 20: On the day MacMahon was attacked at Sedan, Bazaine made his sortic near Courcelles. It is surprising that so little has been heard of this battle-or, rather, of these two battles. The attack was made, in the first instance, at about 10 at night, and lasted from about 10 till 1, when the French were driven back, or at least withdrew, with heavy losses. It was renewed again at dawn on the following day, and continued until nearly 1 a. m., but with this difference in result, that the French suffered on the second occasion far more heavily than on the dist. The Prussians lay on the ground with their knopsacks in front of them, over which they fired. The French had, of course, to advance standing, and their loss was awful. Yet, they never faced the Prussians at Courcelles in a manner that could be compared to the determination with which the Prussians met them under far more disadvantaceous circumstances at the lights of Spicheren, Courcelles, as we in front of it can know, has decided the fate of Metz. We know it must surrender. two battles. The attack was made, in the first instance,

COUNT BISMARCK ON REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE.

EUROPE.

The London Daily Telegraph contains a communication from Meaux, giving a synopsis of the remarks made by Count Esamarck to Mr. Maiet, the British Secretary of the Legation at Paris. After declaring his well-known views on the possession of Strasbourg and Metz, Count Bismarck said:

"What I most fear is the effect of a Republic in France upon Germany Reelf. That is what the King and I most fear; for no one knows so well as we do what has been the influence of American Republicanism on Germany. If the French fight us with a propagandist Republic, they will do us far more harm than they can do us by force of arms."

M. JULES FAVRE AND BRITISH WORKING-MEN.

MEN.

M. Jules Favre, in acknowledging a vote of sympathy from the advanced Libernia of a central writes: "Thanks for your node and brother's sympathies. They console us in our miscoranes; they encourage our hopes and strengthen the intended neity peace; but if we are to be computed to may be your entered to make the sacrifice of our honor, we will tight to the last drop of our blood, certain of having with us at true-hearted men."

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The effect of the war on the staple trades in weak everywhere, and cashy destroyed; it he remain together in order to resist and fight, how will he live!

And what would be his fate after the slightest check!

If, then, the enemy has advanced as far as Paris, the best thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective thing he can do is to take himself off before the respective the war and before the respective to the first-named. On the one hand the demand for America has increased through English manufacturers having a monopoly—exportations in French and German bottoms to that country being almost sustance and the prices of several chemicals have risen there. Bleaching powder alone, it is stated, has advanced 25 per cent, and latest advices show even a slight increase on this. On the other hand, French producers have been anxious to realize their stocks, and as they prefer selling to English houses, this has told somewhat seriously against manufacturers in some departments. First Army Corps—Gen. Duerot, Commander of Corps; Brig. Gen. Joly Frigola, commanding artillery; Gen. Pelle, commanding Second Division; Gen. L'Hewiller. England was thus described in the circums of a leading

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SECOND DAY-BUSINESS SESSIONS-EVENING AD-DRESSES.

The second day's session of the American Board began with well-stiended projet-meetings at the Church of the Pi grims, led by the Rev. Dr. E. K. Alden of Boston, and at the Lafayetto-Avenue Church, led by the Rev. Dr. George E. Adams of Orange, N. J. At % o'clock, the Board seembled in full force at the Brook tyn Academy of Music, Fresident Hopkins in the chair. Secretary Treat presented a report on the "Undenominational Character of the Board," in substance as fol-

decision. It is not prehable that any effer mission will have us; though it is quite possible that two or three missionaries may desire, individually, to place themselves under the supervision of the other Board, in terming from the past to the future, the Committee larg leave to submit two remarks: 1. Our denominational ecoperation has rai coased. Two thirds of the Presbyterian missionaries, it is supposed, will remain with us. They will expect to continue upon the same basis wherein they have stood in past years. They will hape to caply the same liberty in presubing the Word; and they will still book to us for their reasonable support. Neither the Beard, surely, nor the charches with which it is herafter to act, will disregard the pledge which these brethren received when large left their Rudixed and their century for the darkness of heathenism. 2. New responsibilities devolve upon the Congregational Churches. It is impossible to displied the precise financial bearings of the change which we are considering. It may be affirmed, however, with sufficient accuracy, that the centributions of our Presbyterian friends have supported hitnerto the Presbyterian missionsries. But two-thirds of these missionaries will probably retain their connection with this Board; whereas, it has been predicted that two-thirds of the Presbyterian contributions will be immediately withdrawn. If we assume that the preportion will be no larger, the support of one-thirds of the Presbyterian contributions will be immediately withdrawn. It we assume that the preportion will be no larger, the support of one-thirds of the Presbyterian contributions will be an inscionaries may be expected to rest henceforth upon our Congregational constitu-

ners and mottoes, marching in procession and filling the galleries of the great church.

But the granifest scene of all that Jubilee day was the velctin native missionary Kauwestella, returned after

THE ICE QUESTION.

ORGANIZATION OF A CONSUMER'S COMPANY-HO-TEL PROPRIETORS MOVING.

The story of the origin and progress of the Ice Consumers' organization, is a most complicated one. In was making arrangements with the Washington Ice Company of this city for supplying his establishment with ice. The bookkeeper of the Company, calling at the hotel, agreed; in the presence of witnesses, to furnish ice-June to the 1st of December for \$3 50 a tun. If ice became scarce, the price shall be \$4 from June 1 to December 1, 1870. This circumstance is especially notable in

y the Washington Company.

The Washington Company, when colled on by a resorter, seemed unwilling to say anothing report the matter and assert that Mr. Frunch has never made any contract with them, and that all his made any contract with them, and that all his allegations are untrue. They lay the clame of the rise in the price of ice outliefy on the newspapers, and charge that if the newspapers had but held their peaks and not informed the rural mind of Maine as to the greatly increased value of ice, the holders of that article wasted never have asked an increase in price; the Company could have bought it at \$2 a tun, shipped it for \$1.50 a tun, and general peace and pleaty would have resulted. The officers of the Company couplain that they have been abused like pick-pockets, although they were formed as an anti-Monopolist Association.

ention.

Mr. Freach made up his mind that it was time for the